

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the pending application is respectfully requested on the basis of the following particulars:

Objection to the drawings

The drawings are presently objected to as failing to show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. In particular, the examiner asserts that “the PC ... convert the read measured frequency into a real frequency ...,” as recited in claim 1, is not shown.

Applicant notes, that the conversion set forth in claim 1 is performed by the PC in accordance with a calibration table. Applicant directs the examiner’s attention to the calibration table shown on page 6 of the original application, and submits that figures 1 and 2, along with the calibration table on page 6, provide sufficient illustration of the PC (shown in Fig 1) performing the conversion according to the calibration table (page 6) to mark real frequencies on a graph (shown in Fig. 2).

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the present figures, along with the tables found in the specification, sufficiently illustrate the claimed invention, and withdrawal of the objection is requested.

In the drawings

Figure 1 is revised to more clearly depict the “first control interface 31” and the “second control interface 40” by including labeled block diagram elements for each of these features. Applicant notes that both the “first control interface 31” and the “second control interface 40” were originally depicted by the interconnecting lines associated with reference numerals 31 and 40, identified in the specification as depict the “first control interface 31” and the “second control interface 40” respectively. Accordingly, no new matter is added.

Rejection of claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

Claims 1-5 presently stand rejected as being indefinite. In particular, the examiner asserts that there is insufficient antecedent basis for “the read measured frequency” in line 15 of claim 1.

Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly set forth the present invention, and to clarify that the first control interface is operative to read the powers measured by the power meter, and to generate (measured) frequencies corresponding to the powers, and that the PC converts frequencies read from the first control interface into real frequencies.

Support for this amendment is found at least in Figure 1, and lines 20-23, of the original specification. Applicant notes that it is clear that the PC reads the measured frequencies, in view of the teaching that the PC converts the read measured frequency into a real frequency.

As described in the specification, and shown in Figure 1, the only input to the PC is provided by the first control interface 31, which couples the PC 50 to the power meter 30. Accordingly, if the PC reads measured frequencies, it follows that they are read from the first control interface 31 since this is the only illustrated or described readable source. This is consistent with the additional teaching that the PC is adapted to read data from the first control interface 31, in particular the measured power. While the specification states that the PC is adapted “to read the measured power from the power meter 30,” it must be recalled that the power meter 30 is connected to the PC 50 via the first control interface 31, and therefore in order to read measured power “from the power meter 30,” the PC 50 actually reads from the first control interface 31.

The power meter 30 is provided for measuring power of IF signals (see line 20 of page 4). Since the power meter 30 provides only measured power via the first power interface 31, while the PC 50 reads (measured) frequencies from the first power interface 31, persons skilled in the art will recognize that the (measured) frequencies are generated by the first power interface 31, since there is no other source that can be attributed to this function.

Accordingly, the recitation that “the first control interface is operative to read the powers measured by the power meter and generate frequencies corresponding to the powers, and the PC is operative to read the frequencies from the first control interface” is fully supported by the original specification.

In view of the amendments to claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are fully compliant with the requirements of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, and therefore withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

Additional claim amendments are made in the interest of improved clarity and form, without adding new matter.

In the specification

In view of the amendments to claim 1 as described above, the specification is amended to provide literal antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter, and to more clearly describe the present invention. For the reasons discussed above, no new matter is added.

Rejection of claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-5 presently stand rejected as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. 6,392,397) in view of Najarian (U.S. 2004/0042563). This rejection is respectfully traversed for at least the following reasons.

It is respectfully submitted that neither of the cited references discloses or suggests that a personal computer reads frequencies that are generated corresponding to the powers, measured by a power meter, of IF signals. Moreover, neither of the cited references discloses or suggests that such frequencies (measured frequencies, in that these frequencies, generated corresponding to the powers measured by the power meter, are effectively “measured” by the power meter in conjunction with the first control interface) are converted into real frequencies based on a pre-established calibration table.

Thomas discloses that a candidate table is filled in with measured power levels, wherein “the measured power levels [are] entered at all possible frequency positions that

could have caused the IF signals” (*Thomas*; col. 8, lines 23-27). However, there is no teaching or suggestion of any frequency that is generated corresponding to any measured power level. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion of any pre-established calibration table for converting a measured frequency (or the read frequencies) to a real frequency.

While the examiner asserts that *Thomas*’ Fig. 15 teaches the claimed calibration table, Applicant notes that Fig. 15 “illustrates power level entries in a memory of the analyzer of FIG. 6, which power levels are those of the composite received RF signal spectrums.” (*Thomas*; col. 6, lines 57-59). Thus, the table shown in *Thomas*’ Fig. 15 simply shows a power level of a signal at certain frequencies, but cannot be construed to be a pre-established calibration table for converting measured frequencies to real frequencies.

Najarian fails to disclose or suggest any generation of frequencies corresponding to measured powers of IF signals, or any conversion of any frequency to a real frequency according to a pre-established calibration table. Accordingly, even by combining *Thomas* and Najarian, these elements of claim 1 are not found in the cited references.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the cited references fail to form a prima facie case of obviousness of the present claims, and therefore the present claims are allowable over the cited references. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

Conclusion

In view of the amendments to the claims, and in further view of the foregoing remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, it is requested that claims 1-5 be allowed and the application be passed to issue.

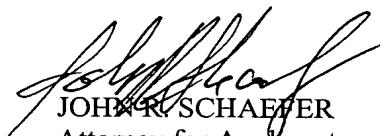
If any issues remain that may be resolved by a telephone or facsimile communication with the Applicant’s attorney, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the numbers shown.

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Art Unit: 2611

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